

than by fine, they ask you to grant their prayer.

Your memorialists think that for many years to come, the establishment of a Territorial Prison would be followed by the happiest results in producing a change in the character of offenders, and deterring others from becoming so.

It is plain to your memorialists, that a great increase will be added, the coming year, to the present population of this Territory: Therefore, any measure tending to the prevention of crime, is well worthy of the consideration of Legislators.

APPROVED, the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

[No. 6.]—Memorial to Congress for an appropriation to construct a road from Point Douglass to the St. Louis River. October 20, 1849.

To the honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, respectfully represents: That a public road is greatly needed from Point Douglass, near the mouth of the St. Croix River, by the way of Cottage Grove, Stillwater, Marine Mills, passing near the Falls of the St. Croix, and crossing Snake River near Pokegama Lake, thence by the most practicable route to the Falls of the St. Louis River, in the northeastern portion of this Territory. The probable length of a road between these points would be one hundred and eighty miles. This road would run through the rich valley of the St. Croix, a vast region of country now undeveloped and but partially inhabited, and which must so remain until the means of ingress and egress are provided. By the construction of this great road, the heavily timbered pine lands lying upon the tributaries of the St. Croix would be greatly enhanced in value, and the hardy and industrious emigrants from the States would pour into these valleys, build themselves homes, and the country now a dense and unpopulated forest, would become a great and flourishing colony.

Preamble, etc.

Your memorialists would further represent that this is the only route over which mails are carried from the Mississippi to Lake Superior and the settlements in the north, in Wisconsin and Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. Those mails are now carried by footmen, there being no road or trail which will admit of any other mode of travelling. Your memorialists would further represent that the interests of the citizens, the interests of the Territory, and the interests of the Government demand that a means of this kind be provided for the development of this valuable country of the north; and they therefore respectfully urge upon your honorable body the great and pressing necessity of making an appropriation as early as practicable, to enable them to effect this great object.

Appropriation asked for.

APPROVED, the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

[No. 7.]—Memorial to Congress for the improvement of the Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony. October 20, 1849.

To the honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the
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Preamble, etc.

Territory of Minnesota, showeth: That the improvement of the Mississippi river above the Falls of St Anthony, by the removal of the rock in the channel of the Sauk and Pike Rapids, and other obstructions, if any, necessary for the free navigation of steam boats and other water crafts, is of very great importance to the growth and prosperity of the Territory of Minnesota, as well as to the prosperous prosecution of further inland trade, which already extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Falls of St. Anthony.

And your memorialists would urgently press upon Congress the benefit of the improvement, not only to the Territory of Minnesota, but the benefit which the Government of the United States will eventually receive from such an improvement. It is well known to your honorable body, that thousands of dollars in goods and money, at a heavy expense to government is annually transported by a long and tedious land carriage to the Winnebago and Chipewa Indians and to the different Forts in the course of erection, and that the amount thus transported, will annually increase. It will therefore be apparent to your honorable body, that a few thousand dollars properly expended, will not only be a lasting benefit to this Territory but will in the end, effect to the government a saving of a large amount.

Your memorialists believe that the time has arrived when this channel of communication which already extends from the Gulf to the foot of the Falls, should be considered of national importance.

Your memorialists would further represent, that by the removal of the obstructions presented in the Sauk and Pike Rapids, an uninterrupted channel for steamboat navigation would be opened for the distance of, from three to four hundred miles above the Falls, and your memorialists would therefore, respectfully urge upon your honorable body that an appropriation be made by Congress for that purpose.

APPROVED, the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

October 27, 1848.

[No. 8.]—Memorial to Congress relative to School Lands.

Preamble, etc.

To the honorable, Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, respectfully represents, That in the early settlement of our country, the frontier population has always labored under many disadvantages in the establishment and maintenance of common schools, arising principally from the want of available means to sustain a sufficient number of schools to place the inestimable blessings of education within the reach of all the scattered settlements, the consequence of which is, that a large proportion of the children and youth are compelled to pass that period of their lives in which only the common school can be of benefit to them, without being able to avail themselves of its advantages.

That your memorialists believe that Congress in making the liberal donation of the thirty-sixth section of land in addition to the usual quantity as contained in the act organizing the Territory of Minnesota, contemplated a remedy for this evil without reducing the amount of national liberality to the community of the future State, and recognizing in the above object, a principle sanctioned